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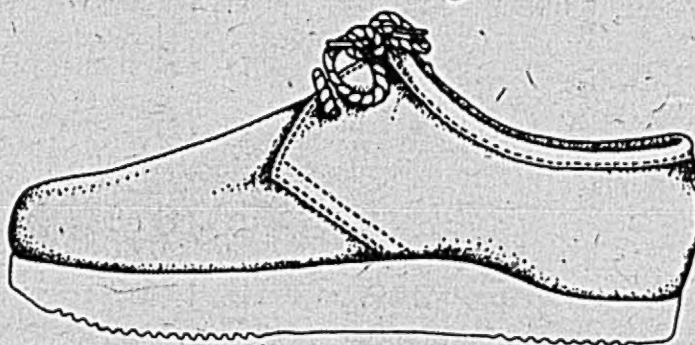
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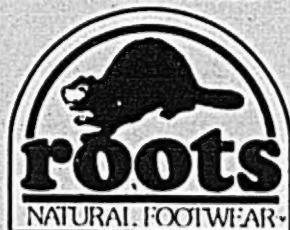
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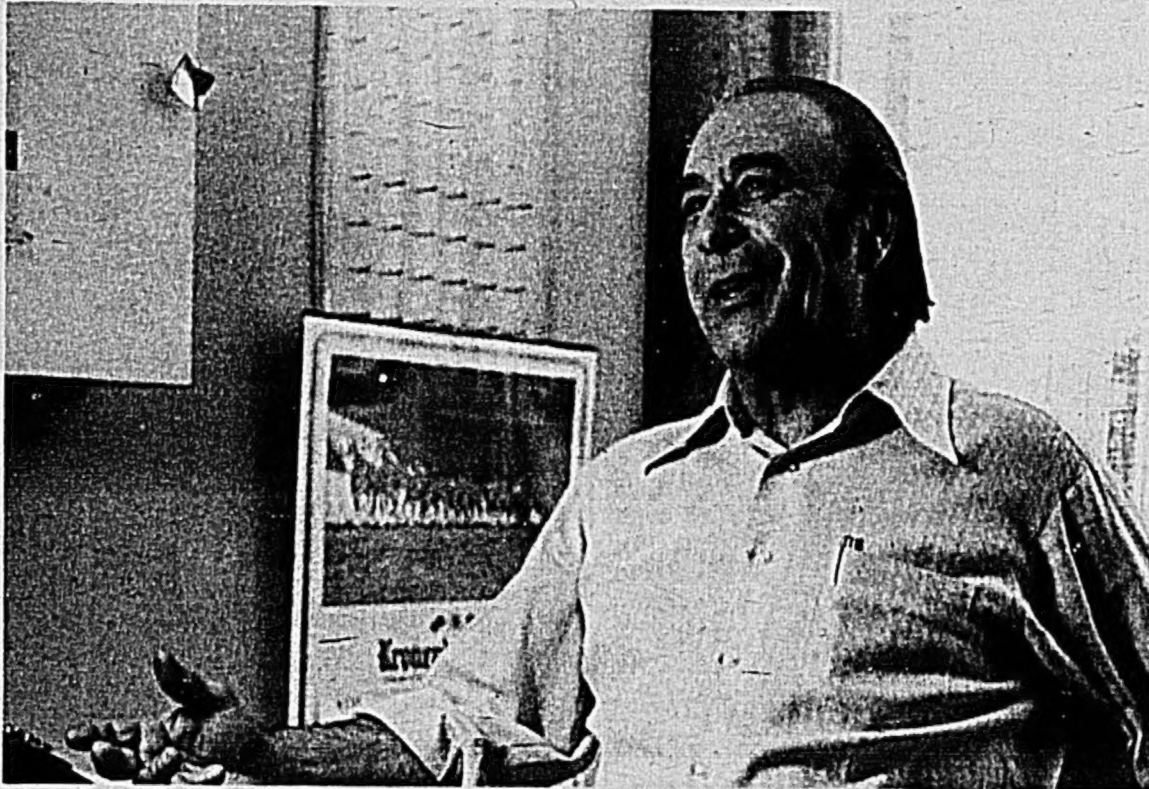
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McGILL DAILY

VOL. 64, NO. 1

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1974

3 CENTS



Frank Costi, former building manager.

Costi resigns under pressure

by Andrew Plank

After seven years as Union building manager Frank Costi has submitted his resignation. Internal Vice-President Michael Johnson said he requested Costi's resignation "mainly because we (the Executive) didn't feel he was carrying out his duties in supervising the cleaning and maintenance of the building."

Johnson said, "We feel the building has been degenerating over the years and we feel part of the responsibility is his."

The motion to accept Costi's letter of resignation was passed at a meeting of the Students' Council in mid-August by a vote of four to two with one abstention. Arts and Science representative Campbell Hendery has objected that the request for Costi's resignation was "ill-timed", not allowing for the discussion of the matter that could have taken place during the winter session. He felt that the Executive tried to push the matter through Council before the winter session in order to avoid controversy.

Hendery said that more consideration should have been given to Costi's role as a "social animator". Johnson has admitted that Costi was a "congenial person" who was "helpful in organizing activities", but he felt that Costi "neglected his main duties."

"Because he wasn't carrying

out his duties he was causing a lot of resentment on the part of the Students' Society staff," said Johnson.

Council has agreed to grant Costi a severance pay equivalent to six months' salary. Council has also approved of Johnson's appointment as

interim building manager at a salary of \$130 per week to a maximum of six weeks.

Johnson said that no action has been taken to find a new building manager pending a review of the Students' Society staff structure and of the duties of the building

Women's Union may be revived

by Bonnie Price

Women at McGill are going to have their own support organization this year for the first time since 1967 when the Women's Union disbanded.

According to the organizers, Susan Gotthell and Basia Hellwig, a new, revitalized Women's Union is needed today "because women have particular needs that should be represented on Students' Council."

Gotthell said the old Women's Union—which perpetuated traditional women's roles through teas, bake sales, fashion shows, and the like—disbanded in 1967 because separation of the sexes was considered an outmoded concept.

The Students' Society Constitution specifies that the Women's Union automatically receives \$1,500 a year and that its president has a seat on Council.

The new organization will have different purposes, Gotthell said. It will "support, encourage, and provide role-models" for women struggling for equality in a male-dominated society.

Hellwig said that the Women's Union will attempt to counter the type of channelling women usually receive in career guidance and counselling.

Gotthell and Hellwig are petitioning Students' Council to call an official open meeting, which is necessary to reorganize the Union with a new constitution and elected officials.

An outline of possible Women's Union activities prepared by Gotthell includes a lecture series aimed specifically at women, educational activities about and for women, a centre to handle complaints about discrimination, a newsletter, support groups for women's issues, and an information and referral service.

Hellwig said that she hopes the Women's Union won't be centered around just one issue "or the organization will fall apart right after this issue is won. This is what happened to the Suffragette Movement, for example."

According to Gotthell, a symposium on women's health is already being prepared for the fall term.

The first meeting of the Women's Union is planned for early October.



Principal Bell looks surprised as Daily reporter questions him on his recent trip to China. See page 9 for an in-depth interview.

The liberation struggle in Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) will be discussed and explained by a delegation from the Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU) Thursday, at 8 pm in Leacock 219. The conference is sponsored by many groups and organizations throughout Canada. Edward Ndlovu, ZAPU's National Secretary, and Steven Nkomo, Rep. in Algiers, are two prominent African liberation leaders who will be with the delegation.

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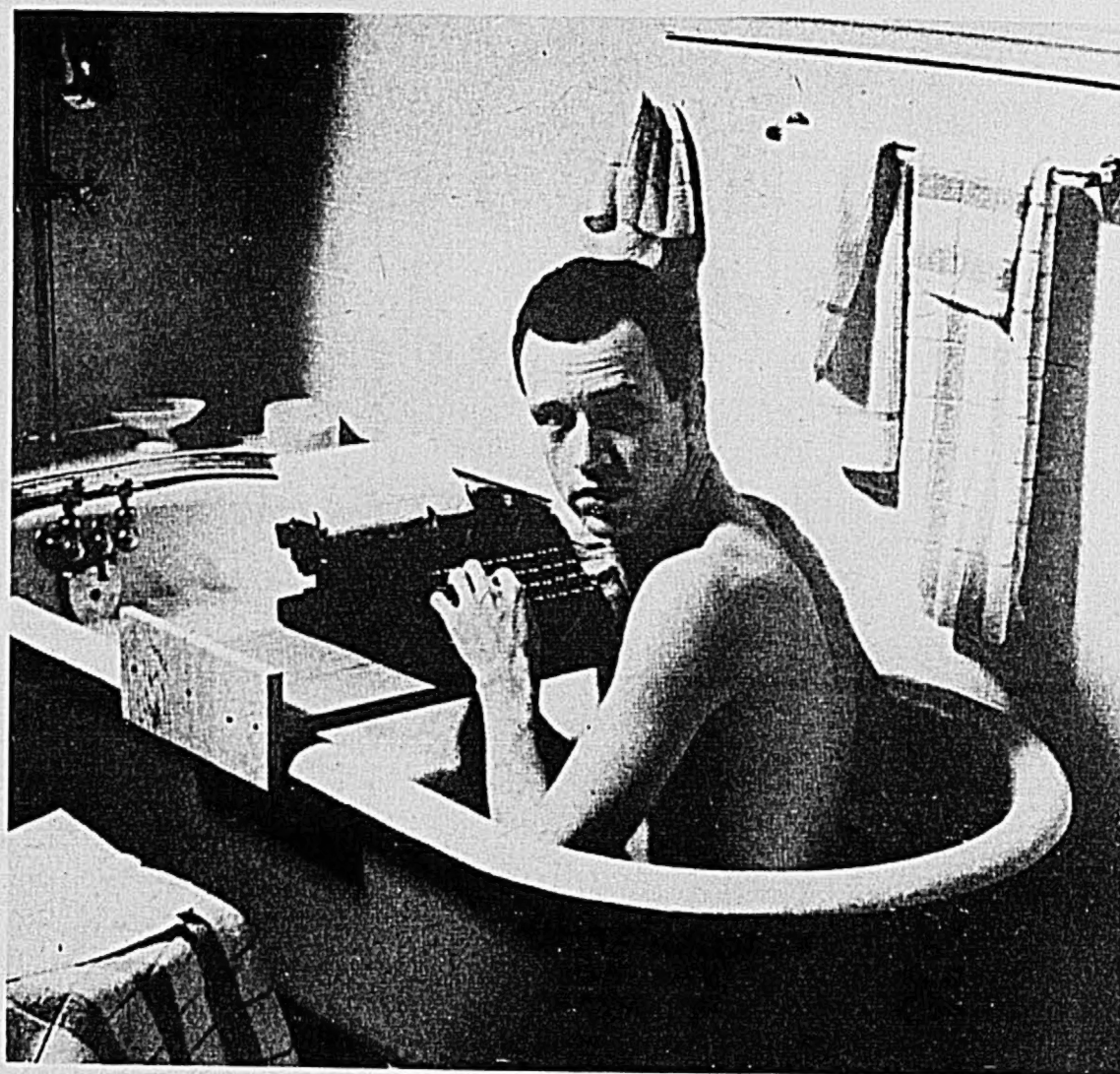
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MCGILL DAILY
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The Daily office is located downstairs in the Student Union at 3480 McTavish Street. There will be a meeting for staffers on Tuesday, September 24th. Watch the Daily for time and location.

The Supplement The Supplement

The Supplement is a political and cultural addition to the Daily. It will include feature articles, commentaries and reviews on a variety of themes. Among them are the following, which have either been planned or are under consideration as topics for issues.

The French Canada Studies program at McGill.

The Montreal Elections: analyses of Montreal's problems and what can be done about them.

Technology and Society.
Organizing Medical Students.

Mayor Drapeau and the Authoritarian Personality.

Give Me that Old Time Religion: all about evangelism, religion, and how we inherit the wind.

Law and Society.

Working: How people feel about the work they do, and

reminiscences of a Depression organizer.

Socialism: debates and commentaries on various aspects.

Literature by McGill students and faculty.

Freedom: the concept of liberty, its extent and limitations, civil rights and their role in democratic society.

Creative Writing by Montreal children.

The Cops: articles on the RCMP, FBI, Surete Quebec and the Montreal Police, the role of police in society and unionization among policemen.

Social Reform and Bureaucracy.

Death: the existentialist approach, the approaches of various psychological schools, literature on death.

Anarchism: does it really

work?

The Sting! The Advertising Game.

Kanadian Kulturkampf.

Dictatorship: the nature of dictatorship, and can it happen here?

A digest of material from French Language press.

In addition, The Supplement will regularly feature reviews of film, drama, books, music, and what's going on in Montreal. Writers, both for reviews and for feature articles on the theme topics, are both needed and welcome. If you would be interested in working with The Supplement this year, please contact the editors at the Daily office.

Editors:

Arnold Bennett
David Stryker

McGill to open doors to public

by Judy Johnson

As many as 100,000 visitors are expected to attend the McGill Open House during the first weekend of October. This exposition of university services and activities will end with "Great McGala", a night of entertainment.

Illustrating the "entre nous" theme, nearly all of McGill's one hundred departments and institutes will present exhibits. Among them is an Anthropology display concerning the Cree Indians and the James Bay project; another portrays the historical Huron-Iroquois period in Quebec. From demonstrating the internal combustion engine to illustrating life in China, topics will link research at McGill to the community.

Scheduled symposia and lectures will include discussions of current political issues. Industrial relations is the subject of a guest lecture by John Crispo, Dean of Management at the University of Toronto. Students, professors, and government officials will tackle the CEGEP question in a debate sponsored by the Faculty of Education.

Saturday's "Great McGala" will take place in five locations on campus. Planning combines Open House with the McGill Graduates' Reunion, and the centennial of Canadian football. Entertainment will range from dancing at Redpath Hall, to a discotheque in Redpath Library and a Bavarian beer garden on lower campus.

According to Reisler, Chairman of the Open House Committee, "McGill: Entre-Nous" serves not only to publicize the University's role as an integral part of the Montreal community, but also to aid student orientation. He said that the student-organized project has obtained good cooperation.

Reisler and co-Chairman Richard Schreiber were hired by the administration to spend the summer planning the events. Fifteen students have been working with them. They are seeking the assistance of 750 students to work as tour guides for the Entre-Nous visitors.

Students favor worry-free holidays

by Malcolm Guy

In a poll conducted over this summer, a majority of Arts and Science students voted in favour of a proposal to hold next year's first term exams before Christmas. Over 7000 students received the poll in a letter prepared by student representatives of the Christmas Exam Committee. Approximately 87 per cent of the 790 students who have returned their ballots voted for a pre-Christmas exam period.

Most students selected as first choice the proposal calling for a two to three week Christmas holiday after the first term exams with a one week break before final exams in April. Only three per cent of the students favoured keeping the old exam schedule.

The Christmas Exam Committee was set up last year by the Faculty of Science.

The committee met last year and drew up five proposals. Three of the proposals were for pre-Christmas exams and differ only in when the break is held in the 2nd term. The other two proposals were for post-Christmas exams, one of them exactly the same as the present system.

Arts as well as Science students were polled although no formal committee had been established in the Faculty of Arts.

Although answers are still being received, the two student representatives on the committee, Richard Schreiber and John Bolla, have tabulated the results to date and will present them to the next committee meeting early in October. Any motion passed by the committee would then have to be passed by the Faculties of Arts and Science and the Senate.

"Judging by the number of responses we received most students are glad that something is being done about this problem", said Schreiber. Bolla said that an important point in favour of pre-Christmas exams is that other universities, notably Loyola, and two McGill faculties, Management and Engineering, already operate on that schedule. "Many Arts and Science students now take Management courses which start a week earlier," Schreiber said.

All the proposals for exams before Christmas, however, present some problems. Since the school year would begin earlier some form of pre-registration could be squeezed into one week. "This would require a much more efficient computer hookup to speed up registration and a possible change in the present faculty advisor system," said Schreiber. He said that most students requested

Continued on page 7.

Pub still on

by Malcolm MacLeod

The reappearance of last year's IR McGill Affair and a lengthy semantical quibble over tenure last week marked the first Senate meeting of the school year.

A report introduced by the Faculty of Arts prompted Walter Hirschfeld, Dean of Graduate Studies and Research, to say that he felt that the IR McGill matter had been closed by his answers last year to former English department chairman Don Theall. The questions about the university's undertaking military research, especially for a foreign government, arose from a bulletin of Industrial Research McGill which solicited research proposals for the United States AirForce.

Dean Hirschfeld admitted that the bulletin had reflected "poor judgement", but said that no damage had been done, as it was retracted. He laid the blame for any harm brought about by the bulletin on the media's handling of it, including "unfortunately", the Daily's.

A member of the Arts Faculty pointed out that the report was intended to be more a general statement on research policy than a specific report on the USAF affair.

Most Senators felt the report needed some clarification and thus voted to refer it back to Arts for re-drafting.

Most of the meeting was turned over to debate on one crucial sentence of the proposed tenure regulations. The end result was "a non-accomplishment" according to Principal Robert Bell, in that the sentence was "chopped in half" without Senate actually adopting either of the new sentences by the time the meeting ended.

During the debate, George Archer, President of the Students' Society, said that the list of reasons for refusing tenure was so broad that it could be used as "a series of hooks" to catch anyone if someone wished to do so. Archer felt that more stress should be given to the grounds on which tenure would be granted rather than the reverse. He stated that he was "extremely surprised" to see that the list had come as far as it had toward adoption.

Senate quibbles over IR affair

by Deborah Barber

George Archer, president of the Students' Society, expects the long-awaited pub in the basement of the Union to be opened this semester.

According to Archer, planning of the pub started about five years ago when costs were estimated at approximately \$55,000. The estimated costs have jumped to \$85,000 with the present rise in inflation.

Archer said the Students' Society does not want to dip into its reserve fund to set up the pub. "It's bad business and bad economics." According to Archer, Students' Society hopes to secure a loan from a bank by setting up the reserve fund for security, but there are substantial interest rates on personal loans, of approximately 18.5%. Archer said that ideally he would like to obtain a loan from the university.

Archer said that the Students' Society executive wanted to have the pub opened this October, but there was an oversight concerning the liquor license.

Archer hopes that the pub will make a profit of approximately \$35,000 a year. With sales at an estimated \$14,000 per month and with expenses of \$11,000 per month, Archer anticipates a profit of \$3,000 to \$5,000 per month for the Students' Society.

The pub anticipates 16,000 potential users, or 400 people a day, with the amount higher on weekends," said Archer. "Student Council will have authority over the pub, and a professional person will be hired to maintain the quality of the pub so that all students will feel comfortable there," he said.

Archer said that there will be no entrance fee, but the student will have to show his I.D. card.

The pub will hold 250 people and will contain a stage for live entertainment and a dance floor.

Based on the success of the Loyola and Macdonald pubs, Archer feels that the McGill pub has a good chance of financial success.

McGill gets recycling

by Michael LeDonna

Recycling has at last come to McGill.

More than 3,000 old telephone directories have been collected in an experimental project sponsored by Bell Canada, the Society to Overcome Pollution (STOP) and the Students' Society.

The McGill project is part of a citywide operation which was proposed to STOP by Bell Canada in July. Yvonne Nowastowski, executive member of the board in charge of special projects at STOP, said that while this is the first time a recycling project of this magnitude is being conducted in Montreal, a similar operation sponsored by Bell Canada and the Salvation Army has successfully collected and recycled phonebooks in Toronto.

Nowastowski said, however, that STOP would probably not become part of a continuous recycling project as its volunteer workers could not work full time.

Michel Celemenski, external vice-president of the Students' Society, envisions an "economically feasible as well as socially beneficial" recycling project at McGill for "extra copies of the McGill Daily, computer cards, and the incredible amount of paper wasted in the school offices."

To implement the present program Celemenski posted notices in all university buildings and informed all department heads, administrators and building superintendents about the plan. He believes that by selling the paper to companies the project can be financially self-sufficient.

When asked for her evaluation of the Celemenski proposal, Nowastowski said that it could be done profitably but a ton of paper a week would have to be collected.

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By Joel Bonn

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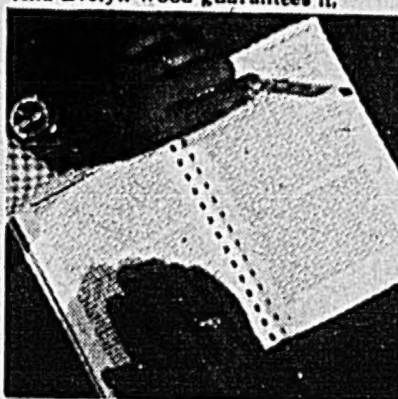
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Exams

Continued from page 5.

that pre-registration be kept no matter what happened.

Other problems in changing the present exam schedule involve short study periods before first term exams, and difficulties with January admission from the CEGEPS. Schreiber and Bolla said that it appears impossible to please everyone but the results seem to indicate that most students want some arrangement for exams to occur before the Christmas break.

In an interview Associate Dean Herschorn, the chairman of the committee, said that although the results seem conclusive it is important "not to make any change that would separate the Arts and Science faculties."

Herschorn said that he hopes some of the technical problems can be overcome. "I would like to see people have Christmas holidays without exams over their heads," he said.

Sexuality evening

Discussions on birth control, VD and the social and psychological aspects of sexuality at 8 pm in Leacock 132. A film on birth control will precede a panel discussion by four experts.

Jazz

Frank Costi Jazz Orchestra will perform in the Tent Cafe, 1-4 pm.

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Folksingers today — 50 cents a beer, 11 am - 11 pm.

Caribbean students

Free refreshments at the welcome meeting 7:15 pm in Union 457. Hear all the news on activities, choose V.P. etc.

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All women welcome! There is a free coffee from 3:30 to 5:30 on the fourth floor of the Union, today only. Come and meet some people at McGill (just follow the signs upstairs).

McGill Outing Club: Interested in climbing, backpacking, cross-country skiing, downhill skiing, canoeing, etc? Come find out about these activities and others at our first open meeting at 7:30 pm in the Union coffee lounge. Features include a slide show and refreshments.

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All students in economics are invited to the reception which will be held tomorrow, Thursday, September 19, at 4 pm in Leacock 821. Coffee and doughnuts will be served.

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Batik classes every Tuesday, 7-9 pm in Gardner Hall Studio, instructor—Mary Swaine.

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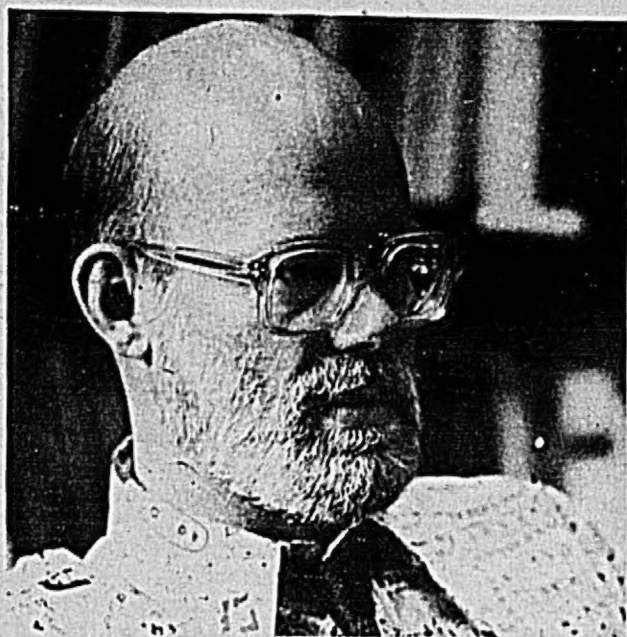
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Principal Bell Three Top Men Speak Out

by Thom Buck

Universities in China are giving too much emphasis to the applied sciences and are neglecting necessary theoretical work, according to Principal Robert Bell.

Bell, who visited China with 12 other Canadian academics during the first two weeks in July, said in an interview last week that "the Chinese are going to have to change this too-exclusive focus on applied science and develop the theoretical side if they want to make progress in the long run."

A physicist himself, Bell toured educational institutions in Canton, Shanghai, and Peking for a look at changes in Chinese education since the Cultural Revolution.

"All the universities have exactly the same policy," he reported. "They all follow what Mao says—that they should be mainly involved in science and technology, concentrate on practical applications and not on theory, and connect the students and staff to manual labor."

Bell, however, found the "whole thing rather unconvincing. It's a certainty that the average Chinese student does less labor than a student here, with summer jobs and what not. I remarked that one of my daughters was working as a janitor this summer, washing toilets. It happened to be true, but I'm not sure if they

believed it."

Arts and letters, he said, "are having a thin time of it."

Not so different

"Some of the arts departments don't exist at all. There aren't any departments of psychology or sociology in China, for example. There is economics to some extent, and there is something like political science, but it consists of studying Mao Tse-tung thought and the works of Marx and Lenin."

A visit to a workers' college attached to the Shanghai Machine Tool Factory showed Bell that "beneath the rhetoric, a lot of the things are not so different from here."

"They make a big thing out of college because Mao apparently heard about it and wrote an article praising the idea. That's how anything gets big over there—it's deified by Mao."

As for the college, where factory workers combine study with work, "it's basically the same as any in-house factory training shop here. We didn't actually see it—what's there to see?"

At each university the Canadian delegation met students from the school's

revolutionary committee—what Bell described as "like the Senate or the Board of Governors, or some combination."

"We met the students only in a rather formal way. You felt it was almost rehearsed, that they were making a speech and not really talking to you. The words would be almost exactly the same in Shanghai or Canton, words taken directly out of booklets like this," he said, holding high a Chinese pamphlet entitled "Strive to Build a Socialist University of Science and Engineering."

Crispy pages

Although he didn't meet many Chinese students, Bell is convinced they don't spend their spare time studying political works.

"In the main reading rooms of the university libraries, I made a point of noting where the Marxist books were. In every case there was a set of Mao's works, and the collected works of Marx, Engels, Lenin, and Stalin."

"I took a look at them to see if they were circulating, and it was easy to see that they weren't—the pages were crispy new and the books often had dust on

them. In one case they were way up high in a glass case, and I was astounded to see that it was locked."

"Are students spending their time reading this stuff? I don't think so."

In Peking, the Canadians took time out to see familiar tourist attractions like the Great Wall and the Ming Tombs, as well as a special tourist nuclear air raid shelter.

"To get there we had to go into a men's clothing store and find the entrance behind the counter. I asked them why it was so concealed, since I thought that the whole idea would be so that people would know where to go in an emergency. But they said 'We only want friends to come in—and friends will know or we'll show them.' It's not easy to understand."

Fears of attack

The visit to the shelter—a network of five-foot wide tunnels covering the area of a city block—pointed to Chinese concerns over possible nuclear attack, Bell said.

"When they talk about fears of invasion, it's clearly the Russians they're talking about. They may say uncompl-

Continued on page 14.

Saeed Mirza, Dean of Students

by Joan Shields

Longish curly hair, dark eyes and a flashing smile all belong to Saeed Mirza, Dean of Students at McGill. The dashing Dean arrived fashionably late for our interview, and we spent an enjoyable hour chatting about the coming school year.

Despite suggestions to the contrary, Dean Mirza believes that he can represent students fairly before the administration. "I'm a good representative. There are many areas where a person like me can be useful." Asked to smile for the camera, he commented: "I enjoy my job, even though it means hundred-hour weeks."

If Dean Mirza had to be described in a word it would have to be "vitality". His hours are very long, and he puts a priority on seeing as many students as he possibly can.

Free from grey hair, the 39 year old Dean looks young: "Many people think I'm younger than I really am," Mirza said.

Dean Mirza reminisced about earlier years: "Universities have changed quite a bit since I was an undergraduate." At one time students weren't concerned with issues. "Asked about the lack of political activism on campus today, Mirza fingered his cufflinks emblazoned with the McGill crest and said: "Apathy is a relative term."

Too Busy for Strikes

Dealing with specific issues, such as the McGill maintenance workers' strike last fall, Mirza demonstrated his open-minded attitude to strikes. "I believed that it was up to the individual to decide whether or not he would cross the picket lines and attend

classes. In my case, the term is too short and I was just too busy to support the strike."

Dean Mirza has been asked to support the Women's Union which is being formed at McGill this year. On the topic of discrimination against women at the university, the Dean said that he has had no specific complaints from women, though he has "heard rumors about women who have not gotten a fair deal." Dean Mirza considers himself in touch with women students. "I'm quite aware of their needs."

Dean Mirza is keenly aware of his possible imperfections. "I'm not always right, so it's important that you should be free to rap me on the knuckles if you think I'm wrong." With that last remark, and a firm handshake, Dean Mirza hurried off to another appointment.

Peter Ohlin, English Dept. Chairman

by Bonnie Price

Peter Ohlin, the new English department chairman, may wear a beard and jeans, but he's no radical. His opinions on the role of the English department, on student participation in decision-making and the unionization of academics, fall well within the diplomatic limits prescribed by his position as chairman.

Ohlin defines his department as a place "with a clear sense of itself." Because Ohlin likes the direction the department is taking he accepted the nomination for chairman although "administration is not that exciting."

According to Ohlin, the department approaches English as a mode of expression that reflects the culture and thought-patterns of its users.

Ohlin and his department

emphasize theory over practice — creative writing, performing plays, and making films are considered incidental to "understanding what each medium is all about." "We are not in the business of producing artists" or people who are "technically competent," as Ohlin puts it. What, then, does the English department produce? People with the ability to read, write, and think. What they do with this ability is, Ohlin says, up to them.

On the role of McGill's English department in Quebec society, Ohlin says that this system has worked well, resulting in "fairly good relations" between the faculty and students.

What does Ohlin think of course evaluation? "Good." The only problem, he says, is in

Continued on page 14.

The story of a Vietnamese revolutionary

by Joseph North

Nguyen Thi Dinh is a serene-looking, soft-spoken daughter of poor peasants from the Mekong Delta of South Vietnam.

She is also deputy commander of the troops of South Vietnam's Provisional Revolutionary Government (PRG).

Nguyen has fought on the front lines for years, having joined the Vietnamese independence movement against the French when she was in her teens. She quickly became known for her daring and painstaking organizing.

Long Hair Army

The French colonial authorities captured her and imprisoned her for three and a half years. After being freed, she was a leader of the uprising in Ben Tre province in January, 1960, and later organized the "Long Hair Army"—a band of women guerrillas—in the Mekong Delta.

In 1964, she was elected to the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Vietnamese National Liberation Front. The next year, she became president of the Women's Union for Liberation of South Vietnam and was named deputy commander of the People's Liberation Armed Forces.

Nguyen was in Moscow this

summer at the head of a Women's Union delegation to accept a Lenin Peace Award. The Soviet Union awarded her this medal in 1968, but she was unable to accept it then as she was leading the fight against the American invaders.

Nguyen said the award was not only a great personal honour, but "also expresses a high evaluation of the successes of all South Vietnamese women in the struggle for the salvation of the country."

Women participate in every aspect of the South Vietnamese liberation struggle, Nguyen said in an interview. They are active in politics, in the fighting, and in rebuilding areas wrecked by U.S. bombings, she said.

Women, she said, occupy 40 percent of all administrative posts in South Vietnam's revolutionary government. The ministers of health and of foreign affairs are women.

U.S. still involved

Nguyen emphasized that the United States still has 20,000 civilian "advisers" in South Vietnam. These advisers, she said, guide the Saigon military command in attacks on liberated areas in the south in violation of the Paris peace agreement.

The United States has supplied Saigon with 70 F5V fighter-bombers and plans to

give the Thieu regime another 300, Nguyen said. Since the peace agreement was signed early last year, Washington has turned over about two million rifles, machine-guns, cannon, and other weapons to Thieu.

Nguyen said that reports that the Saigon government has released all political prisoners is inaccurate. "More than 200,000 are still in the dungeons of the Thieu government," she said. "Although they were obliged to free a certain number of prisoners, new arrests continue and bring the total still up to some 200,000."

Making Progress

Despite the efforts of Washington and Saigon, the PRG is progressing economically, culturally, socially, politically, and militarily, Nguyen said. More than 60 countries have recognized her government. She said she was confident of ultimate victory, adding that it would be hastened if foreign supporters demand that the United States and the Saigon regime carry out the provisions of the Paris peace agreement.

Nguyen said the PRG has respected all the provisions of the agreement.

"All we want," she said, "is to be let alone to live in peace."

The above is based on information which originally appeared in the American newspaper, The Daily World.



Vietnamese anti-aircraft gunners in action against American fighter bombers.

John Munro knows who his friends are

by Sheldon Goldfarb

August 1973 — A Canada-wide rail strike cripples grain shipments. The railway workers reject a government-backed conciliation report, saying its wage recommendations are too low. The government recalls Parliament, which passes a law ordering the strikers back to work while provisionally imposing on them a wage settlement only slightly higher than what the report recommended.

August 1974 — A labour-management dispute in the grain industry disrupts Canadian grain shipments. The grain companies reject a conciliation report backed by the union and the government, saying its wage recommendations are too

high. The government tells the companies that it will have Parliament end the disruption and impose the conciliation recommendations, but then backs off and decides not to recall Parliament before its scheduled September 30 opening.

Why the difference?

Labour Minister John Munro came up with two explanations.

First, he said, the 1974 disruption isn't very serious. "I don't think the situation is yet what you can consider desperate because there is grain in storage and the economic implications aren't disastrous at the present time," he said in late August. "There's no need for hysteria."

Second, "It would be a dreadful mistake to use Parliament too often to solve a labour problem," he said. "We'd wind up having Parliament resolving more and more labour disputes, having negotiations on the floor of the House of Commons; and it would reduce the whole system to chaos."

Perhaps. But perhaps there is more to it than that.

After all, the government didn't hesitate in 1973 to hold negotiations in Parliament about the wage increase to be granted the striking railway workers. And in 1973, Prime Minister Trudeau was quite

willing to stir up a little hysteria by saying the rail strike was "jeopardizing the movement of grains and meats."

Surely, the 1974 dispute is also jeopardizing grain movement. According to recent press reports, grain exports might not be back to normal before next spring, perhaps costing Canada as much as \$250 million in sales—not to mention the damage to the country's reputation as a reliable grain exporter.

The difference between the two situations is not that one was more disruptive than the other. The difference is that by imposing a wage settlement similar to the conciliation recommendations in the 1973 strike, the government was

siding with the companies against the unions. In 1974, imposing the conciliation recommendations would mean siding with the unions against the companies.

Siding with unions against management is not something the Canadian government does very often. Although supposedly neutral in labour-management disputes, the government has always been far more willing to act against labour than to act against business. And when you consider that Canadian governments—whether Liberal or Conservative—depend primarily on funds from big business to get elected, their actions are not all that surprising.

McGILL DAILY

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Comment

Transit workers winning fight for salary indexation

by Andrew Phillips

Although the main issues in the strike that has crippled Montreal's public transit system for six weeks are still far from settled, the Metro maintenance workers have already won a highly significant victory in their fight to index wages to the cost of living. While the government is starting to draw up special legislation aimed at forcing the men back to work, the MUCTC has already yielded in principle to the indexation demand through wage offers made last weekend to all its employees—except the strikers themselves.

The workers' determination to press their demands in the face of the MUCTC's arrogant stance and the barrage of injunctions and fines levelled at it by the courts has paid off; transit commission chairman Lawrence Hanigan, who until last week refused even to talk with the Montreal Transport Union, has conceded the principle of inserting cost-of-living clauses into existing contracts and is now trying to work out settlements with all MUCTC unions. This concession opens the way for many other workers in both the public and private sectors to force similar provisions on their employers and defend their living standards in the face of the past year's raging inflation rate.

Foremost demand

It's not hard to see why indexation has become the foremost demand of the labor movement and the focus of new efforts to achieve common action between Quebec's three main labor centrals. It doesn't take much more than a visit to the supermarket to see that ever-growing inflation—now running at an annual rate of about 14.5 per cent—is cutting deeply into economic gains won by workers in bitter struggles of the past. Then, companies often cut wages to keep up their profit margins; now that union organization has made that virtually impossible, they raise prices instead. The result in either case is basically the same: corporation profits are maintained at the expense of wage earners.

The Metro maintenance men are no exception. MUCTC chairman Hanigan ignored the facts when he publicly proclaimed last month that the transit union was raising a bogus issue since its members' purchasing power was actually rising. Instead, the real value of the workers' earnings—the amount of goods and services they can buy—has been steadily declining since their present contract began at the beginning of last year. This contract provided for a 10-per-cent wage increase in 1973, 6.8-per-cent this year, and 3.6-per-cent in the first half of 1975—a diminishing rate of increase that is totally inadequate to let the workers improve or even maintain their living standards. Figures prepared by University of Quebec economist Ruth Parker show that at present inflation rates, the maintenance workers will lose an average 63 cents an hour in purchasing power—or 14.3 per cent of their wages—over

the life of their present contract.

Defensive reaction

The maintenance workers' union asked the MUCTC for discussions on indexation months before it authorized strike action on Aug. 7. The MUCTC's consistent refusal to even consider the question left the workers no choice but to strike—an essentially defensive reaction to protect their wage gains against the rampant inflation that has become a chronic feature of capitalist economies all over the world.

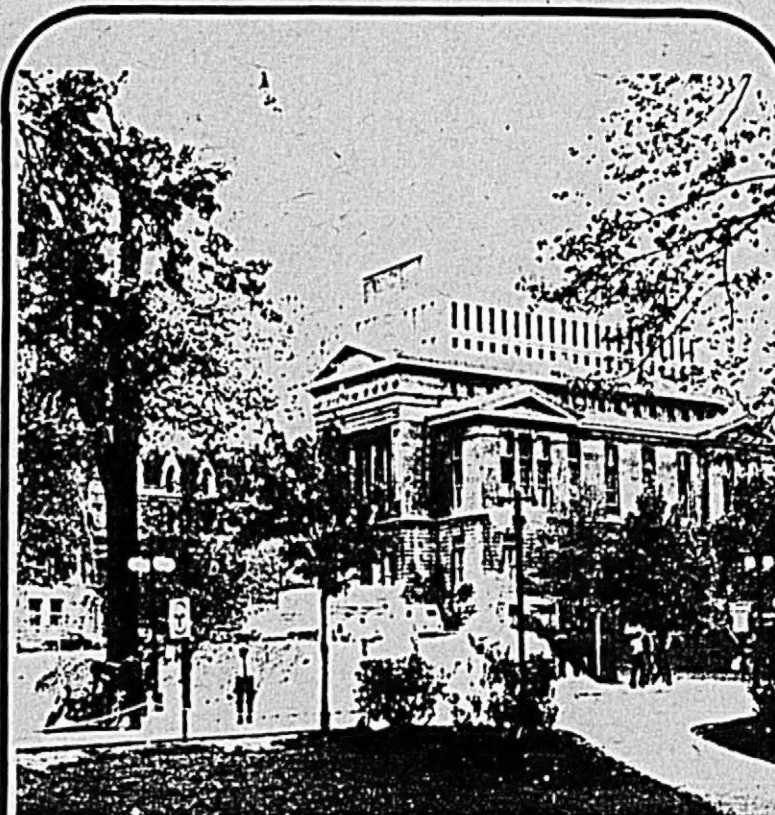
The MUCTC claimed it could not afford to meet the workers' demands for compensation from inflation losses. At the same time, Drapeau offered million-dollar bonuses to construction companies that finish Olympic construction projects on time, and the Montreal Urban Community authorized a multi-million dollar program to modernize the island's police forces. Nothing for public transit and its employees; millions for builders and more police—those are the government's priorities.

MUCTC is responsible

It is the arrogant stance of the MUCTC that is really responsible for prolonging the strike so long—overburdening both roads and commuters' nerves. But there are important signs that the transit commission's attempts to whip up public reaction against the strike haven't gone very far. After six weeks on strike the workers' have requested and received support on their picket lines at bus depots from other unions and from community and student groups—including students and professors from McGill and Dawson College.

Stripped of all other arguments, the MUCTC and the provincial government have justified their refusal to talk directly with the striking union by saying the strike is illegal, that it defied a back-to-work court injunction issued last month. No one—including the union—would dispute this. But the increasing use of police, injunctions, fines, and jail sentences against striking workers has made virtually all effective strike action illegal. Never before have the courts been so busy ordering workers back to the job, orders that make a mockery of the right to strike that was won after decades of bitter union struggle.

In the judgement in which he rejected contempt-of-court motions against transit workers, Superior Court Chief Justice Jules Deschenes Monday laid it on the line when he wrote that "we recently witnessed a sort of explosion in the resorting to injunctions, which seem to have become an ordinary procedure." By disobeying such an injunction—by acting "illegally"—the maintenance workers have taken steps to stop what amounts to an attack on the right to strike itself. The provincial government will also encounter this militancy—what Justice Deschenes labelled an "unruly spirit"—if it tries to enforce any anti-union back-to-work legislation this week.



McGill's Image an imaginary view

by Bonnie Price

Image is a sick joke, a joke too slick and distorted to be laughed at and forgotten.

The McGill in Image resembles the real McGill about as much as a frozen chicken meat pie resembles the original squawking, feathered bird. Image delivers McGill killed, plucked, packaged, and, going chicken pie even one better, digested.

Image tells us that students are just what students have always been—alert (see the smiling faces in the lecture hall), fun-loving (see the students playing frisbee and guitar), concerned with the future (see Principal Bell talking about how it's too bad that many students feel a university degree is necessary for success), and a bit rebellious but basically sound (see students smoking marijuana followed by a shot of convocations).

With James Taylor on the soundtrack singing Sunny Skies and a scene of two lovers running gleefully toward each other, hugging and kissing—all in slow motion—it's enough to make you want to skip to class and fall in love.

The film reaches its highlight when it deals with the passing of politics at McGill. Overshots of the McGill Francs demonstration several years ago, a tired-sounding student pronounces, "political activity is dead." He is well-qualified to offer this opinion because he, too, we are told, was once a political activist.

Student power for its own

sake may have gone by the wayside (rightfully so), but political activity is alive and kicking. Many McGill students and staff supported the successful McGill maintenance workers' strike last year; many are fighting for unionization of McGill library and teaching assistants and working on the United Farm Workers' picket lines. Ask these people and the members of the many other political organizations around McGill if political activity is dead.

The student on the soundtrack tells us that nobody screams about making the university relevant to the streets anymore. We are invited to go to the streets if we want relevancy.

Image shows us that here we don't need to be concerned with mundane matters like demonstrations not as long as we have a nice library with big windows, friendly lecture halls, heterosexually romantic students and women with legs that are especially gratifying when viewed from behind.

The general drift of Image is: if you don't like it here at peaceful McGill, please leave; you shouldn't come here expecting something that the university isn't prepared to give.

By the end of the film's ten-minute force-feeding, we are left with two alternatives: acid indigestion or Tums. The Tums are soothing but provide no guarantee that the force-feeding won't continue. Better to use the discomfort of your acid indigestion as incentive to resist the passive role that Image encourages.



by Andrew Plank

Eastern Canada's only centre for research on birds of prey may close down by next spring because it has been denied funds by the McGill Development Program.

The Development Program—the McGill administration's fund-raising arm—has refused a request from the Raptor Research Centre at Macdonald College for a \$12,000 grant to keep going for another year.

Set up two years ago, the centre faces a financial crisis this year as its grant from the provincial education department has been cut to less than \$4,000 from last year's figure of \$9,000. It's only other source of funds is a trickle of private donations—amounting to \$1,200 in the past year.

According to assistant agriculture professor Paul Lague, the centre needs at least \$12,000—in addition to the education department's grant—to survive in its present form for another year.

The money is needed to pay a full-time curator, and to purchase birdfeed, maintain the grounds, and transport and care for the birds.

According to Lague, when the Development Program refused its request, the centre was cut off from its only possible source of corporate funds. He said McGill policy generally requires all university organizations to rely on the program for corporate money, and forbids them to appeal directly to businesses.

David Bird, the curator of the Raptor Centre and a post-grad-

uate student doing research there in artificial insemination, says he isn't too optimistic that the centre will be able to survive past May. Bird, who hopes to receive a Masters degree next spring, says that if he is forced to close the centre, the approximately 100 birds will have to return to zoos and "other cruddy places they came from."

If that happens, he adds, he hopes to earn a doctorate elsewhere and return to Macdonald College later to revive the centre.

The centre is doing important work. As Bird describes it, "The purposes of the centre are research, rehabilitation, and public education."

Besides rehabilitating injured birds, the centre is conducting research on hormones and techniques of artificial insemination activity which is contributing to the conservation of birds of prey.

Bird points out that birds of prey are very good indicators of environmental degradation. According to Bird the peregrine falcon first indicated the harmful effects of DDT. Such birds also help to reduce rodent numbers on farms.

Bird and Lague say their request for a grant wasn't examined closely enough by the Development Program committee. They say that committee members never even visited the centre.

"The administration is just not aware of the situation," says Lague.

David Bourke, executive assistant to the Principal and the secretary of the Development Program committee, contends that he had seen the centre earlier this year on a visit to Macdonald College. He says

the committee's main reason for rejecting the centre's request was that the Faculty of Agriculture had not shown enough support for it. Bourke says that if the centre hopes to get money "somebody's got to convince the Faculty of Agriculture that it's a valuable program."

"The Development Program should not fund projects which would appear not to have wholehearted faculty support," he says. Bourke says the Development Program does not want to override any faculty's priorities.

From a personal viewpoint Bourke says, "I feel badly that this thing hasn't gotten off the ground." He says that Bird has shown "a lot of drive and imagination" in the operation of the centre.

Bird says the original investment in the centre will be completely lost if it closes. Organized experiments with the birds can only be done on a long-term basis after they have been bred and raised under controlled conditions.

The centre is in a bind. The McGill Development Program won't give it funds; however McGill policy requires that all corporate grants be channeled through the Program.

Although it is the only such centre in Eastern Canada, the administration seems willing to end the dedicated work that has gone into building the Raptor Research Centre.

The Raptor Research Centre offers tours to interested groups and persons on Sundays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays from 1-5 pm.

McGill won't feather bird's nest





photos by Harold Rosenberg

lower left:

The Hawk Owl has habits similar to those of a hawk. Unlike most owls it hunts in the daytime. This specimen has recently been rehabilitated at the centre and will soon be released.

upper right:

The Golden Eagle has a lifespan of about 40 to 50 years and is an agile, capable hunter. Its strong feet are capable of smashing a man's arm.

upper left:

The Bald Eagle kills little of its own food and is especially endangered by pesticides. It will often eat dead fish and accumulate enough DDT to affect its nervous or reproductive system.

lower right:

This Rough Legged Hawk pictured with David Bird, the centre's curator, is one of the four which the centre was the first to breed in captivity.



Bell

Continued from page 9.

mentary things about the Americans, but they don't seem to be afraid of a U.S. attack. Most often they talk vaguely about an 'enemy'."

Bell and several other members of the delegation spent a day and a half in Shih Cha Chuang, south-east of Peking, the site of a memorial dedicated to Norman Bethune, the Canadian doctor who died in 1939 serving the Red Army against the invading Japanese forces.

Bell placed a wreath on Bethune's monument in the name of McGill and the Royal Victoria Hospital, where Bethune worked.

"They gave me a large piece of paper—quite low quality paper but quite suitable—and a pen with thick ink. I had to im-

provise since I was supposed to make an inscription of some sort to place with the wreath. I think I wrote something about Bethune being remembered at McGill."

Fighting tradition

Bell said he was surprised to see that Chinese cities "are so citified—that they are big cities with sidewalks, buses, electric lights that work, and taps with water coming out of them. I guess that was just naive on my part, but it's just not the side of China you hear about."

The Chinese, Bell said, are fighting centuries-old traditions of academic aloofness from ordinary life, but "the efforts to change might well have been undertaken without communist rule."

"We've been making similar efforts here with increasing educational opportunities and broadening participation. But it's an easier job here. You don't have that ancient formal tradition to overcome."

Ohlin

Continued from page 9.

making sure the evaluations are fair to the faculty members.

Ohlin has this to say about the McGill Faculty Union (MFU): "No comment." But he admits that "one's attitude toward the MFU can very well be different from one's attitude toward unionization." Ohlin is not a member of MFU.

He is similarly noncommittal

on the unionization of English department teaching assistants. He says only that there "seems to be a strong move toward unionization."

No major changes are planned for the English department this year, according to Ohlin. "The department mood is not for full-scale reform." Emphasis will be on improving the existing programs, especially the honours and PhD programs.

Ohlin is from Sweden. He's here because he finds the North American university system "more flexible and open to change." Even here, however, he recognizes a general "lag between society reshaping itself and the university holding onto old structures."

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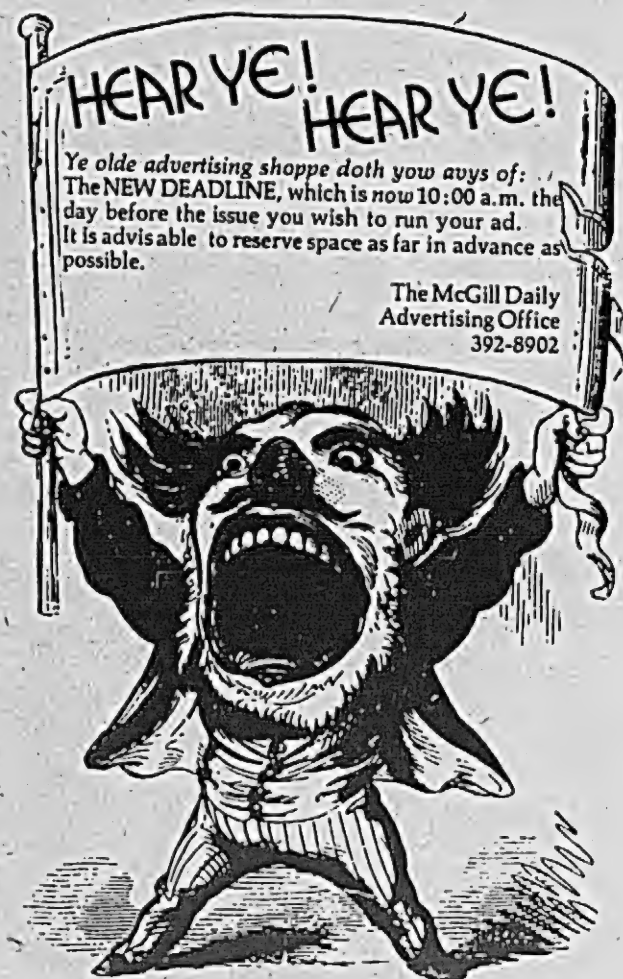
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by Michael LeDonna

Lonely people living their own life
 Being invaded by foreigners
 Destroying their lifestyles
 No place to go
 Customs being lost in an industrialized world
 Losing their mark in the world like a
 Foot print in a sandstorm
 Lost forever

These words were written by a Greek-Canadian, Odessa Droskou. She is twelve years old. She wrote her poem in 45 minutes, as did 7000 other children in a project designed to make education more relevant to children's backgrounds.

"The stifling process in schools is that the teacher won't deal with relevant issues facing these children," says Bill Reid, one of the project's organizers. Reacting against conventional teaching methods, several Faculty of Education students launched the project last Janu-

ary. Reid believes that the material now used to teach children is "...written for the middle-class, not the average student."

Olivia Rovinescu, the project's originator, says, "The child assimilates ideas from the environment and these are the basis for all learning. The child can't learn anything if he never experiences it."

Odessa, the author of the above poem, was shown a photograph of a scene that she might see in her neighbourhood on any day and was asked to write a short poem about her impressions of it. The results of this classroom session, and the

many others conducted by the group, fascinated the experimenters and lifted a few eyebrows at the Protestant School Board.

The group, inspired by success, is having a book of poems by the children published and plans to create an audio-visual educational kit this year. The Protestant School Board is studying the results of the first project and will have a display of the poems and photos in early October.

The education group plans to send copies of the book to the school boards and to other universities.

"Very informal" is the way Clifton Ruggles, co-organizer of the project, describes their contact with the children. Ruggles says, "We would come in and actually sit down right next to them, right in the next seat. Automatically, all barriers between teachers and students are broken down, and the children are open to anything." Through these methods, the group was able to elicit poems from most of the students.

Cultural influences

To discover the influences behind each poem, the group interviewed each child-poet about his or her ethnic background and neighbourhoods. The group believes that their new educational approach, which lays little emphasis on the use of textbooks is especially necessary for Canadians and Quebecois, who are likely to have different experiences than the American children for whom most textbooks are written.

To introduce this type of education to every school would require a different way of training teachers and would make use of completely different educational tools. Each school would have a "mini-project" of books of each student's work. No "textbook" can be written for this type of curriculum because it is inherently community oriented. Rather than feeding information the teacher must attempt to draw out information from the child's background and then supplement it with relevant materials.

The group is also studying other media through which children can be taught. Films, slides, and audio-visual systems, they believe, might stimulate a child with a reading deficiency or the many children with foreign mother tongues who are expected to read English or French textbooks. The universal medium of pictures, they believe, would



Why is it the blacks that mostly suffer?
 We suffer in pain and agony
 We were slaves from our creation
 We were behind bars from our birth.
 The white man came into our country,
 Took our gold and made us mine it.
 In the blazing sun they whipped our backs and
 made us work from morn till noon.
 Soon our time will come
 Our turn for freedom
 And I will fight for my rights and our people.
 Brothers have faith in ourselves
 Do not hate,
 Do not envy,
 Our time will soon come.

Cedric Bibby
 Age: 13
 Black West-Indian
 Coronation School
 Grade 6

The old man dreams and grunts
 and snores,
 Opens his childhood doors
 The doors that haven't any keys
 The doors that only the old man sees.

The lines of his face are withered
 with age
 And in his dreams he turns back
 a page
 He becomes a boy six years old.
 He remembers the stories his
 mother told.

But look a bit closer
 The old man is dead
 A thought in his heart
 And a dream in his head.

Ellen Paltiel
 Age: 12
 Canadian
 Roslyn

present "the conditions they need for learning."

The group has received funding from the federal government through Opportunities For Youth (OFY), several community-minded organizations, and the Bronfman Foundation. The Bronfman grant, Rovinescu claims, was to be channeled through McGill University, but when the research group got in touch with McGill's financial aid office, they were told they did not have the "academic status" to warrant a grant. The group contacted the Bronfman Foundation again and finally received the money.

There will be an exhibit of the work done in this project on display in the hallway between the McLennan and Redpath libraries during November. On exhibit will be countless poems as insightful and aware as eleven year old Sam Bleuweiss' is:

Scattered over the earth lies
 the remains
 Of a civilization called man.
 His own knowledge and
 technology
 Killed him.

Oh God forgive him.
 He did not know better.



1948: Busy campaigning for Congress, Ford is late for his wedding on Oct. 15.



1948: Following his election, the Fords move to a Washington apartment.



1953: Rep. Ford at work as a member of the House Appropriations Subcommittee.



1968: House Minority Leader since 1965, Ford speaks at a political gathering.



1969: Ford, at the Chowder and Marching Club, enjoys President Nixon's piano.

Ford: only the face has changed

by Craig Toomey

The band aid which was delicately placed over the "wounds" of Watergate by Nixon's resignation last month is already beginning to loosen.

Support for President Gerald "Nice Guy" Ford has fallen off sharply since he granted private citizen Richard Nixon an unconditional pardon last week for crimes committed while in the Oval Office.

The untimeliness of the move, and the unexpected backlash it provoked across the nation, made even Mr. Ford's most fervent backers wince.

The decision has raised many still unanswered questions. Had Ford made some kind of deal with the ever-calculating Nixon before replacing him as Commander-in-Chief? Had he acted out of "compassion and courage", as Vice-President Nelson Rockefeller described it—bowing to rumours circulating around Washington that the "ailing" ex-President might commit suicide if the pardon did not come soon? Or did Ford merely succumb to Nixon's wishes, as he has always done?

"Cover-up of the cover-up"

Whatever his motives—and they probably include all of the above—Ford knew it was in the interests of creating an impression of consolidation in America to place Nixon above "the law" by ending all governmental investigations of his participation in the Watergate and other scandals. Like the resignation, a pardon will stop any further uncovering of dirt.

To a lot of people, though, Ford's style of tempering justice with mercy is beginning to wear thin. Rockefeller hailed Ford's decision as a courageous move, one that would be applauded in the long term. Someday Nixon will be water under the bridge, all right; but why is it necessary to "get Watergate behind us" so quickly?

That has been the question raised by many of Ford's recent critics in Congress and in the press. Only the objection does not run deep enough. Is it just that the timing of Ford's pardon was wrong? Is it just that the pardon was premature? If that were all there was to it, all Ford would have on his hands is an indiscretion which people would, in time, forget.

Network commentators make it seem as if there was not much more to it than that. ABC anchorman Howard K. Smith said last week that the President's pardon had forestalled a full disclosure of the facts of Watergate. But the tone of his criticism was rather like that of someone who had come to the part of the detective novel where the loose ends

are tied up and found the page missing. No-one, he said, wanted to see the president go to jail, but everyone wanted to find out the truth. That looks like an endorsement of the pardon's rationale: to spare Nixon further anguish and embarrassment. But how could full disclosure do that?

Howard K. Smith's thinking seems to force one to the conclusion that a pardon couldn't have been more timely. And it is a good illustration of how pseudo-criticism of the president is the best that can be mustered once, as we are told, the honeymoon is over.

For his part, Ford has pursued a policy of reconciliation that is simply superficial. His lame overtures to war resisters have met with opposition from both World War II veterans, who must be counted among those in his traditional constituency, and the war resisters themselves. His choice of Rockefeller for vice-president alienated conservative elements in Congress. Now the pardon of Nixon is wooing them back.

Presumably his economic summitry is calculated to restore confidence to a rapidly declining stock market. But even by the admission of the participants in the televised meetings of economists, business leaders and union executives, there is nothing like agreement in sight on a solution to inflation. On the contrary, there is a great deal of preliminary quibbling over whether to call the current state of the economy "recession" or "depression". On the whole, a great deal continues to be covered up by the appearance of effective leadership.

Despite this, Ford's half-measures win endorsement every time his daily routine is written up as a "whirlwind of activity"; every time he makes friendly pre-press conference jokes with reporters, every time he advertises his fallibility in prime-time slips of the tongue. Apparently this goes down well in Peoria.

Politicians from all sides will undoubtedly rally behind Ford with increased passion over the next few weeks to try and reinforce his now shaky image as a "nation healer". But any unity they can muster will always be unstable because its main purpose is to protect the interests of those in power—the businessmen and the big corporations, including, of course, the Rockefeller Empire—it can never be more than "a mile wide and an inch deep."

"Everybody likes Jerry"

The fact that Ford granted Nixon a pardon without demanding an ad-



(continued on page 21)

Africans fight to liberate Zimbabwe



alternately by fraud and wars to the establishment of a company-controlled government over the Shona and Ndebele peoples.

The main objectives of the colonial government were: 1) to expropriate land used by the indigenous population for conversion into the modernized mining and agricultural regions and 2) to reduce the African peoples to a source of cheap labor for the newly established capitalist economy.

Ordinances were passed to achieve these objectives from the beginning of settler rule. In 1890, natives were registered and strict restrictions placed on their movement. The capital base of the agricultural population was expropriated when all cattle was confiscated by the Company in 1895. The dispossessed population was then herded into what is known as "reserves". In 1911, ordinances were passed preventing Africans engaged in agriculture from selling their labor freely.

The final achievement in this process lay, however, in the "Land Apportionment" Acts of 1930 and 1941, which divided the country into two equal zones. One zone of about 96 million acres is today reserved for use by the Europeans for capitalist farming and mining. The rest is divided amongst the "Reserves", a "Native Purchase Area", Forests and Unassigned Land.

Within this allocation, Africans can lease land (which was once their own) from amongst the 7 million acres of the so-called "Native Purchase

Area". About 4½ million Africans live in the Reserves (21 million acres) as an unemployed army of workers, to be used by white capitalists and by both national and international mining (including Canadian) interests. Only 15½ of the African population constitutes

the total employed African labour force. Differences in wage levels range from an average (Rhodesian) \$312 per annum for the African worker to \$3,104 per annum for the European. Nearly all skilled jobs are held by Europeans.

powerless African unions

"Registered" trade unions in the industrial sector encompass only 5½ per cent of the African workers. Unregistered unions—of which there are 15—have no power to negotiate directly with employers. Instead, they are allowed to make representations for arbitration by government appointed Industrial Boards. The unregistered unions are denied right to strike. At least 75% of the African workers have no method of collective bargaining available to them.

The political manifestations of this economic environment are equally unjust. The settler regime has adopted a policy of denial of all political rights to Africans as one of its main tools for self-preservation.

The right to vote, though ostensibly divorced from racial considerations, is determined by financial and educational qualifications. The franchise is, therefore, limited to those who earn above a certain level. Since wages are determined on racial grounds however, legislative manipulation has always ensured that the "privilege" of the expression of the most fundamental democratic rights can be afforded only by members of the European community.

The political aspirations of the African peoples have been held in check by the institution of a terrorist police state. Banning of all nationalist parties and movements, extensive intimidation and imprisonment of politically active African nationalists are amongst

the most common methods adopted by the regime. In addition, the Smith government (which currently holds power), called for a military alliance between South Africa, Rhodesia and Portugal as far back as 1965 in order to facilitate the oppression of the African masses.

Military cooperation between these regimes had existed before this time. In 1960, Southern Rhodesian Army units participated in South African training exercises. Today, about 7,000 South African troops are engaged in active combat against Nationalist guerrillas in Zimbabwe.

The Rhodesian regime is regarded as one of the mainstays of the colonial system in Southern Africa, with its intimate connections with the imperialist structure dominated by American, British and Canadian multinational corporations. The recent alliance formed between South Africa and NATO is only the latest manifestation of the desire for imperialism to consolidate the current situation in South Africa and Zimbabwe.

the liberation struggle

The Zimbabwe African Peoples Union (ZAPU) is a movement which has grown out of a long history of struggle by the Africans of Zimbabwe to resist imperialist domination and oppression.

In 1963, the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) was formed by some former executive members of ZAPU who broke away mainly due to personality differences. Today both groups are engaged in armed struggle against the Ian Smith regime. An attempt at unifying the two groups was made in 1972, but it fell through after a short period.

At the time of the split, ZAPU had already decided to resort to armed struggle as its method for freeing Zimbabwe from colonialism and capitalist domination. In 1965 after two years of preparation, ZAPU launched a guerrilla war.

ZAPU is more than a party. It is a movement, symbolic of the aspirations of all the people of Zimbabwe who wish to establish a society based on principles of social and economic justice as against the current structure of exploitation and racism.



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by Bill Wolfertz

CUBA



Castro and Vice-President Nixon discuss Cuban-American relations in April, 1959.



Addressing a rally in Havana in 1964.



Fidel in the Canefields, 1965.

Fifteen Years of Struggle

On January 2, 1959, one day after the fall of the vicious Batista dictatorship, Fidel Castro warned in a speech in Santiago de Cuba: "The Revolution begins now. The Revolution will not be an easy task, the Revolution will be a difficult business, full of dangers, especially in the initial phase..." And on January 8 in Havana, "I believe that this is a decisive moment in our history: tyranny has been defeated: our joy is great, but nevertheless, there still remains a lot to be done. Let us not deceive ourselves by believing that in the days to come everything will be easy, perhaps in future everything will be difficult."

After coming to power, the Revolution had to come to grips with the foreign (primarily American) control of the Cuban economy, and had to dismantle a social structure based on the exploitation of man by man. It required the transformation of laws, institutions, education, ideas, traditions, habits and customs which had been ingrained for decades.

Cuba battles against U.S. intervention

During the period from about 1959-1970, Cuba underwent radical changes in the relations of production, old socio-economic relations were broken and new ones created. But a lot of Cuba's energy went to struggling for survival in the face of strong opposition from the United States and the anti-Castro Cuban refugee movement. American efforts to destroy the revolution included the following:

- Incendiary bombardment of Cuban cane fields and sugar factories.
- Widespread sabotage of industry and transport which required frequent mobilization of the militia until about 1965. This resulted in the death of several hundred persons and the wounding of several thousand more — to say nothing of the economic havoc which it caused.
- The Bay of Pigs invasion in 1961.
- The threat of nuclear destruction of Cuba by the U.S. during the Cuban

Missile Crisis of October 1962.

- The infiltration of anti-Castro groups based in the U.S. and Central America.
- Hit and run raids on the Cuban coast by private launches.
- Economic and political blockades organized by the U.S. to isolate Cuba from the rest of the hemisphere and from America's allies.

An end to sugar monopoly

All Cuba's problems, however, were caused by the United States — and the Cubans would be the first to admit this. Cuba's most serious difficulties have not been political but economic.

Cuba sought to increase its level of economic development through diversification of agriculture and rapid industrialization.

To diversify agriculture it was necessary to end Cuba's reliance on sugar. For the Castro government, the monoculture of sugar represented everything that was wrong with the old Cuba, everything that stood in the way of building a modern industrial society.

In the early days of the Revolution, a decision was made to downgrade the importance of sugar. This led directly to a neglect of replanting and conversion of sugar fields to other crops. As relations with the U.S. deteriorated, President Eisenhower first reduced, then suspended, the sugar quota for Cuba — until then the chief sugar supplier to the U.S. market. This coincided with a serious drought in 1961-2. As a result Cuban sugar production fell from 6.7 million tons in 1961 to 3.8 million tons in 1963.

During the same period problems arose which were partly political in nature. Most agricultural land was still largely in private hands. All produce had to be sold to the government at fixed prices, which were somewhat lower than before. As a result, a flourishing black market developed and serious shortages occurred when some peasants went on strike or reduced production. The government responded with a crack-down. Some peasants had their goods

confiscated and in a few cases, their land was seized. C.R. Rodriguez, a former president of the National Agrarian Reform Institute (INRA), admits that "revolutionary legality" was often violated, and little distinction between the rich and the poor was made.

Independence—dependence

The first steps taken to expand industry were largely directed towards ending Cuba's dependence on industrial imports from the United States.

In 1960, Cuba began to receive aid from the Soviet Union and credits from Eastern Europe. Cuba was thinking mainly in terms of receiving complete factories and this turned out to have been a poor decision. Little thought was given at the time to the problem of raw materials. It was often more costly to import raw materials than to import the finished products. This put Cuba in the position of being overly dependent upon foreign sources of raw materials, in turn creating a balance of payments deficit. The Soviet Union continued to grant credits to cover Cuba's trade imbalance but not to create more new industries.

Perhaps a lot of Cuba's shortcomings — both in agriculture and industry — were the result of too rapid nationalization. A large bureaucracy had to be created, and many administrators with little experience were appointed to important positions. There was little understanding of production costs, raw material supply, profit margins and balance of payments.

As the 1970's began, these early problems began to be ironed out. There were now more trained administrators and technicians and much had been learned from the successes and failures of the preceding years. One of the first lessons learned was the necessity to greatly increase sugar production — which still accounted for about 75 percent of Cuba's exports — as a means of dealing with the perennial balance of payments crisis.

A summary of accomplishments

In spite of shortcomings, Cuba has

achieved many of its goals. It has gained its economic and political independence from the U.S.

All large businesses, all banks, and all foreign establishments have been nationalized.

All latifundios (large feudal landholdings) have been broken up and distributed to the peasants directly, or indirectly through state farms.

Careerism, prostitution, begging, racial and sexual discrimination have been practically eliminated.

There is free medical and hospital care, and social security for the elderly and invalids.

The benefits of education have been spread throughout the population and illiteracy has been almost completely eliminated. Study and work has been integrated.

Progress has been made towards reducing the disparity between different regions of the country as well as between the cities and rural areas.

Access to sport, recreation and cultural facilities is a basic right, and not the privilege of a small elite.

A massive housing program has been undertaken to provide decent accommodation for the whole population.

On the industrial side, production has increased tremendously. From 1958 to 1973, the following gains have been recorded:

Merchant fleet tonnage is eight times what it was in 1958; construction, 4¼; fish production, eight; fertilizers, 3½; electricity production, 2½; cement, 2½; and roads have increased from about 10,000 km. to 22,000 km.

Although many mistakes have been made in the past, and undoubtedly will be in future, Cuba remains basically optimistic about its future. Raul Castro, Fidel's brother, has said that their problems have been surmounted by the unity of purpose, heroism and the self-sacrificing spirit of the Cuban people; despite future problems, Cuba will be building on a firmer political, social and economic base.



Ford

Continued from page 16.

mission of guilt spurred many Americans to question his integrity. Could an act like this come from that saintly man we are told about in the press?

Indeed it could. Since Ford was hustled into the Oval Office in the wake of Nixon's "abdication", all the institutions of official opinion—press, television, radio, government spokesmen, etc.—have created a virtual idol of him. His background, his lifestyle, his words, have all been subject to adulation and reverence.

No longer is he the plodding, dull, uncharismatic politician who was never heard outside of Congress, or the man who "played too many football games without a helmet". Now he "looks and talks like Dwight Eisenhower, and thinks like Harry Truman". He is uncomplicated and modest, his tastes are simple, his ambitions limited, his methods open and trustful. He is friendly, sincere, loyal, traditional, solid, honest...

Ford's every act—the fact that he walks into his front lawn to get his morn paper; that he swims, dances, and prays; that he sleeps in the same bed as his wife—have been presented by the press as a source of hope and inspiration to the nation. His simple platitudes, such as "God will provide", and "practice the Golden Rule", have become touching, eloquent and noble words aimed to soothe the American people in their time of crisis.

Mr. Middle America

The scramble to build up Ford's image as a patriotic middle-of-the-road politician who the people can trust, shows how desperately those in power need to woo the American public into thinking they are in good hands. Ford fits into their scheme perfectly—"It won't be Role-Playing", said a head in the New York Times shortly after Ford took office, "He Is Middle America".

The Daily News described him thus: "Geographically and mentally, Ford is a prototype middle-American WASP; Omaha born; Grand Rapids reared; orthodox Republican who would do anything for the party; Episcopalian; 33rd Degree Mason; husband of the lovely former Betty Bloomer; father of four photogenic children".

Jerry really believes it," Saul Friedman of the Detroit Free Press said, "when he speaks of Truth, Justice, Apple-Pie, Mom, Free Enterprise and the American Way."

"He's not dumb"

The shining mini-biographies of Ford that appeared in every paper across the nation after he took office bore this image out further.

They told how Ford, originally named Leslie King, met his natural father while serving hamburgers in a restaurant across the street from his high school. How he was a typical "jock" in his early years who passed up an offer from the Green Bay Packers for Yale Law School.

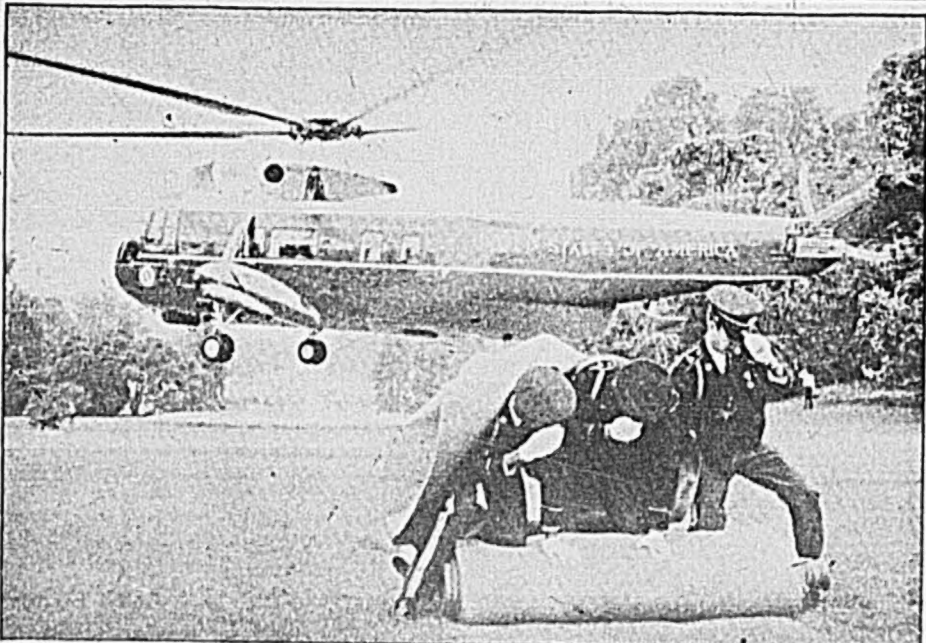
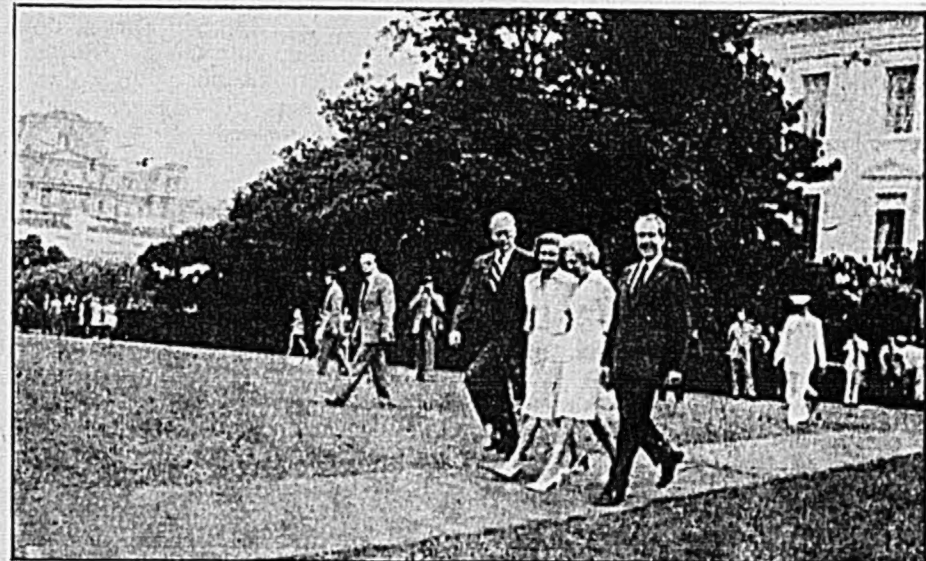
"Although Lyndon Johnson once said of Ford 'He's the only man I know who can't chew gum and walk straight at the same time', it must be remembered Ford was in the top third of his class." "He's not dumb," says one of his former professors at Yale, "He got high grades and coached the freshmen football team on the side."

In 1940, Ford posed in full skiing outfit for a photospread in Look entitled, "The Beautiful People of 1940". Of course, it is also worth mentioning that he won the "Grand Rapids Jaycees Distinguished Service Award" for his work in community projects in 1948, and was named one of America's "Outstanding Young Men" by the U.S. Junior Chamber of Congress a year later. The perfect all-American boy!

"The system works"

By creating an "ideal president, who does not, and who never can exist", as Joe McGinnis, author of *The Selling of the President 1968* terms it, leaders in Washington can deceive people into thinking that Watergate is just an isolated incident, that the system itself is basically sound. Ford's main goal—to prove that "the system works" by maintaining the status quo rather than trying to change it in the interests of ordinary Americans—is consistent with a Grand Rapids conservatism that he claims he has shaken off, but which persists in his promotion of a huge Cold War Pentagon budget and in tight money policies in other areas of federal spending.

But Ford's pardon of Nixon may be a bigger blow to those in power than they think. It has shown the American people that the system works all right—and for whom.



Redmen Victorious

Sports

by Michel Zelnick
and Oleg Zadorozny

There may be many new faces on this year's edition of the McGill Redmen football team, but their opening season 35-21 victory last Saturday at Loyola indicates that Dan Cowie, Uldis Auders, and Ross Brooks will once again pace the squad.

In exciting fashion, the Redmen came back from a 21-7 deficit, scoring four unanswered touchdowns in the last five minutes. Tallying for McGill were John Morgan, who caught a circus touchdown pass from Dis Auders to get things started in the fourth quarter, and Don Cowie, who powered his way for the final three touchdowns on the ground. Dan Castellani's

golden toe accounted for the remaining points.

While the final five minutes were action packed for the Redmen fans on hand, the first fifty-five minutes were not. The Loyola Warriors jumped into a quick 10-0 lead in the first quarter, due to a Joe Perri field goal and a spectacular 90 yard punt return by Mike Gropper. For the most part, the Loyola persistent ground attack solidified their position in the game and on the scoreboard.

On the other side, our Redmen seemed sluggish. Their ground game nullified by Loyola's tight defence, McGill was forced to open up with the passing game. Here, Auders

found some success, hitting his receivers in the first half for eleven of seventeen pass attempts with one interception, but he could not move the ball in when they got close. Often, McGill drives stalled inside the opposition's ten yard line forcing either a gamble or a compromising field goal, neither of which turned out to be particularly successful.

Frustration bliss

The frustration seemed to mount as McGill squandered opportunity after opportunity in the first half and found themselves behind at halftime by seven points, 14-7.

The situation turned from bad to worse during the third and most of the fourth quarter. Auders' passing game, which had kept McGill in the contest began to wither. This, along with weak performance by McGill on the ground, seemed to slow the Redmen offence down to a halt. It was not long before they found themselves trailing by two touchdowns, 21-7.

Loyola, with their relentless running game, seem to have the contest in hand as the clock signalled only seven minutes remaining.

It was then that Auders began finding tight end John Morgan open in the Loyola defensive secondary. The Redmen quarterback hit Morgan consistently with aerials, one for a touchdown, five minutes remaining in the game.

At that moment, McGill opportunistic defence took over.

Although seemingly still in command of the match with a 21-14 lead, the Warrior quarterback inexplicably abandoned the running game which had been so successful throughout the afternoon and instead choose to pass into McGill's experienced defensive secondary.

Mistake costly

It proved to be a costly error, as instead of hitting his receiver, his pass was intercepted by McGill's Bob Bonnenberg. Moments later, the McGill offence converted the turnover into a major, with Cowie powering up the middle.

Following the Redmen's score, the Warriors once again found themselves deep in their zone, this time with the score tied at 21. Seemingly unwilling to settle for a tie score with only

two minutes left in the game, Loyola went to the air yet again only to be intercepted for the third time in the game, this time by Brian Quick. Again, Cowie converted the miscue into a touchdown, romping around the end for his second major of the game.

With little time left on the clock, and down by a touchdown, the Warrior offence pressed and three long, only to be denied by the now stingy McGill defence. Brian Quick intercepted his second pass of the afternoon, setting the stage for McGill's final tally. With no time remaining on the clock, Dan Cowie charged into the endzone for his third score of the day. The game officially ended there.

However, the game really ended when Loyola tried to open up the contest with the pass when they were still in the lead. Why they chose to abandon the running game when they were still on top can perhaps be due to lack of discipline on the part of the offence. Loyola literally threw the game away.

Credits

Important though, is that credit must also be given where it is due. The McGill defence took great advantage of Loyola's mistakes in the final moments of the game. The interceptions thrown by the Loyola quarterbacks were not bad passes so much as they were thrown to well covered receivers. The team came through in the clutch, and that is what wins ball games.

FLASH!

Several reporting jobs are available in the sports section of the McGill Daily. Here's your golden opportunity to crack the big time sports reporting racket by busting in on the ground floor as a staff member of this great Canadian paper eulogized by Scot Joplin in his famous piece: "The Maple Leaf Rag". Just come down to the Daily office in the student union and leave a message in the sports box.

Women's Sports

INTRAMURAL COMPETITIONS

This year's Intramural activities begin with the *Jogging Marathon* (laps of either the track or gym to be recorded for Intramural points) starting Sept. 30.

On Oct. 1st the Intramural Golf Tournament will be held at Royal Montreal (fees to be subsidized by W.A.A.) — Register at Currie Gym Office G35.

For information call your Intramural Rep. or Intramural Office 392-4547.

Intramural Reps

	(position available)	Phone Nos.
Education	Gay Harris	631-6633
Phys. Ed.	Shirlann Novakowski	365-2680
Arts	Shauna Kanichik	392-4261
Management	Becky Ber	735-0853
Science	Tucker Jameson	392-4553
R.V.C.		
Co-Ed		
Residences	Anamaria Lloyd	842-0568
Frats	Judy Blood	845-6078
Medicine	(position available)	
Nursing	Gail Summers	679-2699
P.&O.T.	Anne Whiting	845-4769

TEAMS & CLUBS

FIELD HOCKEY

Practices are now underway for the McGill Varsity and Intermediate Field Hockey Teams. We're in Molson Stadium, Tuesday and Thursday evenings, 8:00 - 9:30 p.m. Come join us — equipment provided.

SYNCHRONIZED SWIMMING — Wed. Sept. 18 - 6 p.m. Weston Pool — First meeting and swim. Anyone interested is welcome — whether you have ever done it before or not.

COMPETITIVE SWIMMING — Training workouts — Monday to Friday 4:30 p.m. Weston Pool.

INTERCOLLEGIATE DIVING — ALL INTERESTED — COME TO WESTON POOL (555-B SHERBROOKE) ON ONE, ALL OR ANY OF THE FOLLOWING NIGHTS TO MEET WITH THE COACH AND TO START TRAINING.

Mon: Sept 16 5:00 - 6:00

Tues: Sept 17 5:00 - 6:00

Wed: Sept 18 5:00 - 6:00

Thurs: Sept 19 5:00 - 6:00

Details will be given then — including practice timell.

TENNIS — Martin Trophy Tournament starts Sept. 25th 3 - 5 p.m. Register by Sept. 24 at Currie Gym G35.

FENCING CLUB — Open to Men & Women. First meeting 7:30 p.m. Tues. Sept. 25th. Fencing Room, Currie Gym. Social, Fencing, info re club activities. Everyone welcome.

INSTRUCTIONAL PROGRAM — Register Sept. 24 & 25: 10-4 p.m. Currie Gym — Room G20.



Intramural Tennis Tournament

All male tennis players take note.

Entries for the tournament are to be made in Rm. G7 of the Currie Gym. The deadline for entries is Monday, Sept. 23.

Tennis Team

Tryouts of the Men's Intercollegiate Tennis Team are held on the Forbes Field Tennis Courts on the following days:

Mon. & Wed. — 5:00

Tues. & Thurs. — 4:00

For more information contact Coach Staples — 392-4730

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Redmen Analysis

by Oleg Zadorozny and Michel Zelnick

Last year's version of the McGill Redmen football team was full value for their victories in the QUAA finals, and the Western Bowl. They played the type of football that usually characterizes championship teams: solid defense, and a potent ground game played in the shadow of an explosive aerial attack. During the off season, though, McGill suffered a massive turnover of players, a common affliction among college football teams. Hardest hit was the offensive line which lost most of its incumbents. The new front line crew, while talented, had only played one game as a unit prior to the opener against Loyola on Saturday. Consequently, the running game has lost some of its punch. The offense has been forced to pass more often. Last year, quarterback Dis Auders threw only 104 times. On Saturday afternoon, he filled the air with 39 footballs, completing 21, while getting sacked three times, and throwing one interception.

Pass or else

The fact that Coach Charlie Baillie's offensive unit is relying on the pass (at least at this stage of the year) lengthens the odds of the Redmen making a return trip to the College Bowl in Toronto on November 22. A running game offers the advantage of consuming more time, which gives your defensive team the opportunity to rest and adjust. It also affords the security of having a lower turnover ratio, and unlike an interception, provides little chance for a long game-breaking return.

McGill has little choice but to pass. It's very difficult to move along the ground when you average less than two yards a carry (officially 33 yards in 25 attempts). Actually, of all teams in the Association, the Redmen are best suited for aerial combat. Any team with a Ross Brooks, Auders and "rookie" John Morgan from Central Connecticut State whose hands broke the game open for the offense against Loyola, can't really cry out in pain too loudly when compelled to throw.

The passing game requires a large level of diversity in order to keep the defenses open, guessing, and confused. Confusion is the key, especially in college football where the opposing players are less likely to be disciplined enough to pull up their socks in the face of adversity than the pros. Success on the field is what causes the opposition to lose its poise. When Loyola lost their poise, it didn't result from Redmen pressure. Two successive bad calls by Loyola quarterback Niel Greely did the trick.

Without that stroke of luck, the Redmen would be in a heap of trouble today. A more disciplined team than Loyola would not have made such tactical mistakes especially when McGill was having obvious difficulty moving the ball. We can expect no such mercy against the Ontario based teams who figure to be the main stumbling block this season.

Must diversify

In our opinion, the Redmen attack could be opened up with a larger array of plays than that used at Loyola. There were few "quick set and throws" such as a pop or look-in pass, which are necessary to keep the linebackers from cheating by either blitzing or dropping back to shut off the medium zones thus freeing the defensive backs for the long pass duty.

Dis Auders never once scrambled past the line of scrimmage, something which may or may not be team policy to avoid injuries. Such plays also place pressure on the linebackers, and force the deep backs to give more running room to receivers in anticipation of the threat providing it has proved to be a dangerous one during the game.

Also conspicuous by its absence were passes to the running backs out of the backfield, which are effective against zones and blitzes as the back is usually the responsibility of the onrushing outside linebackers.

Whenever the linebackers have to be greatly concerned with not only rushing the passer, but looking out for the halfback fly, look-ins and quick screens along with a constant threat of a quarterback scrambling out of the pocket, they would be less sure of what to expect, and more vulnerable to the run.

A quick game opens the centre of the defense up as it spreads about, to defend against it. This in turn narrows the odds on McGill's potent deep passing attack when used.

Under the circumstances, McGill's football team did as well as could be expected, and the offensive line showed it has at least mastered the art of pass blocking, Auders only being dropped three times despite the fact he was obviously going to the air.

Promise

Despite the fact that McGill might have been fortunate to win both its exhibition against Carlton and the opener at Loyola, prospects for a successful season are bright, McGill having shown overall strong balance, promise of improvement, and the ability to win the close one.

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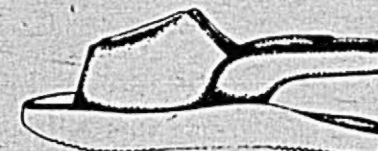
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